

For EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
With which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
Subscription, paid in advance,
\$12 per annum. Postage to any
part of the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

NOW READY.
THE
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1911.
Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small ... 6.00
Agents in all the Foreign
Settlements throughout the Far
East.

No. 16,525. 號五十二百五千六萬壹第 日五十月三年三統宣 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 13th, 1911. 四拜禮 號三十月四年一十百九千一英港香 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

NEW MODEL

"MOUTRIE"

PIANOS

PRICES \$350 AND \$425

GUARANTEED FOR
FIVE YEARS

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT GIVEN

FOR CASH.

S. MOUTRIE & CO.,
LIMITED.

[a30-1]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE CO., LD.,
HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

J. A. WATTS, Esq., Managing Director.
A. J. HUGHES, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. NEILL, F.I.A., Actuary.

A strong British Corporation Registered
under Hongkong Ordinances and under the
Insurance Companies' Acts, England.
Insurance in Force ... \$37,365,885.00
Assets ... 8,415,250.00
Income for Year ... 3,566,559.00
Total Security to Policyholders 2,216,813.00

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong, Can-
ton, Macao, and the
District Secretary. Philippine
Alexandra Building.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.

Advisory Board Hongkong.

SIR PAUL CHATER, Kt., C.M.G.

T. F. HOUGH, Esq.

C. J. LAURENTZ, Esq.

[a1351]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 3 1/2 lbs. net

In Bags 250 lbs. net

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1364]

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

DAVID COHEN & SONS

BREWER & CO., LTD.

BOOKSELLERS, PRINTERS & STATIONERS,
PEDDER ST., Next to HONGKONG HOTEL. TELEPHONE No. 696.

COMMERCIAL STATIONERS & PRINTERS.

CARD-INDEX SYSTEMS
AND LOOSE-LEAF LEDGERS
CONTINENTAL, WELLINGTON & BLICKENSDERFER
TYPEWRITERS.
TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES.

WEISMANN, LTD.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
EASTER GOODS
NOW ON VIEW,
EARLY ORDERS SOLICITED
FOR
HOT X BUNS.

[54]

MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

At A. 150, Western Union, and Engineering Office used
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers
Manufacturers of Contrails, Condensers, Steam Turbines, etc., etc.

AT NAGASAKI:—Telegraphic Address: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.

	Length on Keel-Blocks.	Breadth at Entrance on Bottom.	Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks.
No. 1	510 ft.	77 ft.	26 ft.
No. 2	350 ft.	53 ft.	24 ft.
No. 3	714 ft.	88 ft.	34 ft.

1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA-MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always
ready at short notice.

AT KOBE:—Telegraph: Address: "WADADOCK" KOBE.

	No. 1	No. 2
Lifting Power	7,000 Tons.	12,000 Tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 Feet	580 Feet.
" Breadth " " "	55 "	66 "
" Draft " " "	22 "	26 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA-MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.
The Floating Shearlegs, capable of lifting 40 ton weight.

ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION.

[689]

LONG HING & CO.,

PHOTO SUPPLIES.

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

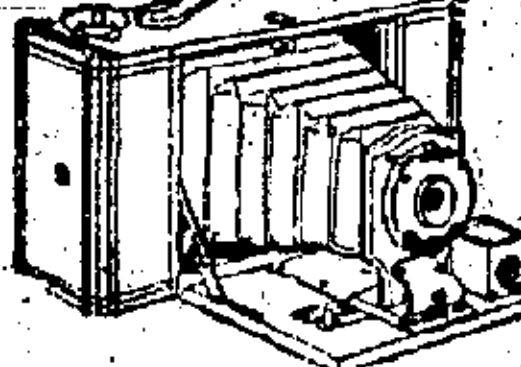


PHOTO GOODS of every description, EASTMAN

KODAKS and CARBINE CAMERAS, &c.

FRESH KODAK FILMS IN STOCK.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALITY.

[257]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW STOCK OF

"ANDERSON'S"

WATERPROOFS

From \$15.00 each.

"BURBERRY" AND "ZAMBRENE"

RAIN COATS.

"SCOTT'S"

TWEED, HATS and CAPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[a28]

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

EXCURSIONS TO MACAO. EASTER SUNDAY AND MONDAY, 16th AND 17th APRIL.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP

"SUI AN"
Will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.
and return from MACAO at 4 P.M.

	1st Class Return (SUNDAY or MONDAY)	2nd " " "	3rd " " "
Single	\$3.00	1.50	1.00
Return (Same day only)	1.00	0.50	0.30

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from MACAO on SUNDAY
MORNING, at 7.30 A.M. and from HONGKONG at 1 P.M. from the COMPANY'S
WING LOK STREET WHARF.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1911.

[144]



MACGREGOR'S
V.O.S.
WHISKY.

As supplied to the House of Lords, the House of
Commons, London, and the Houses of Parliament,
Canada.

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM in CHINA, by Henry Blair Graybill Notes on the Lungchowing and the Adjacent Frontier Provinces, Lang- son and Ching, by C. Bos	\$2.00 1.00	Adventure, by Jack London The Postmaster of Market Dighton, by E. Phillips Oppenheim Self and the Other, by Victoria Cross. An Affair of Dishonour, by W. de Morgan A Village Community, by "Hope Dawlish" (Sir Francis Piggett)	\$1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75
The Law of Trade-Marks. The Trade- Marks Ordinance of 1909. The Merchandise Marks Act 1890 of Hongkong; With Notes and Intro- duction, by C. D. Wilkinson	10.00		
Descriptive Sociology of China, Compiled by E. T. W. Werner...	49.00	Career's Law Relating to the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 5th Edition...	\$28.00
The Diseases of China, Including Formosa and Korea, by Jeffreys and Maxwell	16.00	Maritime Law, by A. Saunders; 2nd edition, enlarged.	17.00
Confucius and Confucianism, by W. G. Walsh	1.00	Modern Business Training and Methods and Machinery of Business, by J. K. Greeby	3.10 4.00
The International Relations of the Chinese Empire, by H. B. Morse	10.00	Banking Law, by Holland and Nixon	4.00
Chinese Folk-Lore Tales, by Rev. J. Maegowan	2.75	Commercial Law, by Nixon and Holland Elementary Bookkeeping, by L. C. Cropper	4.00 1.75
Cities and Towns of China. A Geograph- ical Dictionary, by G. M. H. Playfair, 2nd Edition	8.50	The Function of Words: A Guide to Analysis and Parsing, by M. C. Carman	2.00
Military Japan: The Japanese Army and Navy in 1910, by J. C. Balet	2.50	Some Stumbling Blocks of the French Language and the Way to Avoid Them	2.75 80 80
The Chartered Junk. A Tale of the Yangtze Valley, by W. A. Rivers	1.50	The World and Its Commerce Business Handwriting, by A. W. Rogers	2.00 2.00
Studies in the Decorative Art of Japan, by Sir Francis Piggett; Cold Plates and Colotypes	15.00	Questions and Answers in Business Training, by F. Heals	2.00 3.10
Peace and War East of Lake Baikal, by E. J. Harrison	10.00	Pitman's Legal Terms and Phrases and Abbreviations	2.00
Historic Maps, by C. M. de Jesus; Iliad and Map	6.00	Pitman's Business Man's Guide	3.10
			\$4.25

WO HING & CO.,

NO. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH CLASS SWATOW DRAWN WORK.

LATEST FASHIONS OF

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

SILK AND LINEN GOODS, GRASS-CLOTH, ETC., ETC.

INSPECTION SOLICITED. PRICES REASONABLE.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [a91]

DENTISTRY

SIEN TING

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [478]

DR. M. H. CHAUN,

DENTAL SURGEON,
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3 From the

University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [408]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description

in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [118]

SINGON & Co.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants.

Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig

Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General

Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 & 37

WING LOK STREET (2nd St., west of Central

Market). Telephone No. 515. [568]

HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons
Well Furnished Reception Rooms,
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel
Residents.

Electric Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Telephones on every Floor.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRA.
A. F. DAVIES, Manager

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a224]

GRAND HOTEL

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE

HOTEL.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly
renovated, extensively enlarged, and is now
luxuriously furnished and up-to-date in every
respect, situated in the most central position.
Large and airy Rooms, Hot, Cold, and Shower
Baths, Electric Lights throughout and Fans,
Large and Comfortable Lounges, Private and
Public Dining Rooms, and a full
SUPERVISION. Sanitary arrangements of
the latest, HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL
STEAMERS. Monthly Rates for Families on
application. Special Rates for married families on
application.

J. H. OXBERRY,
Manager.

FREDERICK REICHMANN,
Proprietor.

(late Manager of J. H. Lyons (Trocadero)

leading Cafeterias in London, and

GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo).

TELEPHONE No. 197.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT,"

Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a43]

"BRAESIDE."

PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis
and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and
Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort
Fine View of the Harbour.

Telephone No. 690.

Apply to Mrs. F. W. YATTS.

"Braeside," 20, Macdonald Road.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a32]

VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMEN-CANTON.

MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.

Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMEN."

SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION

MACAO HOTEL

MACAO

Telegraphic address—"FARNEA, MACAO."

SITUATED IN THE CENTER OF PRATA GRANDE

Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under

experienced European Supervision.

GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.

Every information and Special attention given

to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.

387]

BIJOU SCENIC

THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE FIRST FAVOURITE WITH ALL PLAYGOERS

THIS WEEK

SPECIAL PROGRAMME:

THE

FLOWER STREET FOLLIES

Who Did the Deed? MAX LINDER.

At 7 P.M. and 9.15 P.M.

Popular Prices.

Lessee and Manager: R. H. STEPHENSON.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [a577]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND
TOBACCONISTS.

We have been appointed
SOLE AGENTS for
DIMITRINO & CO'S
Celebrated

EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES.

PRICES:

BLUM PACHA	\$4.80 per box of 100.
SHEPHERD'S HOTEL	4.40 " " "
FOUR DES PRINCES	3.50 " " "
No. 5 EXTRA FINE	3.50 " " "
No. 9 FINE	2.50 " " "
CONSUL	2.25 " " "
CORVETT	2.00 " " "
FLUIT	1.90 " " "

(Special terms to Hotels, Clubs,
and Large Consumers.)

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash.
Telegraphic Address: PRESS.
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Letter.
P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 13th, 1911.

WHILE it is reassuring to learn that the dastardly outrage committed at Canton on Saturday has not been followed by further violence against the Manchus residing in the southern metropolis, the testimony of our Canton correspondent that "the crime appears to have aroused very little spirit of indignation" and that most natives to whom he had spoken on the subject "appeared to rejoice in the fact that there is one Manchu the less," is, to say the least, very ominous. Consequently there will remain a feeling of uneasiness about the permanence of peace and order in a city notoriously honeycombed with secret societies of anti-dynastic sympathies for some time after the miscreant has been finally dealt with, and the situation will need the most careful watching by the civil and military authorities. This is not the first time that a Manchu official has met his death in a singularly foul manner. The assassination of the Governor of Anhwei, a couple of years ago, will occur to the minds of many readers, and those whose memories go further—back to the time of the Boxer trouble—will recollect the timely discovery of a plot to assassinate the Manchu official who was acting Viceroy at Canton during Li Hung Chang's absence in the North—a plot which formed part of the revolutionary plan of campaign by Sun Yat Sen at Waichow. The latest tragedy, in most of its details, recalls that

the assassination of Prince Iro. To the disaffected Koreans His Excellency represented in a very special degree the conquerors of Korea, just as the Tartar-General at Canton represents the Manchu conquerors of China. The assassin in each case had been for years an exile from his native country, and both professedly learnt their diabolical creed from literature or discussions of revolutionary societies established by their disaffected countrymen in foreign towns which, in ignorance of the precise character of their objects, had given them asylum and protection. If any credence can be given to the statement made by the assassin of the Tartar-General that he fed and nurtured his diabolical intentions in the Straits Settlements on the revolutionary works of the famous Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the governing authorities of China are sufficiently acquainted with the close surveillance exercised in the British Crown Colonies over literature circulating in their respective territories to know that books or newspapers advocating sedition and crime can only obtain circulation by the most secret and surreptitious methods. Often in Hongkong men have been banished from the Colony for publishing seditious writings, and we have no reason to suppose that the Straits authorities are not equally vigilant in this respect. None know better than the Chinese authorities how impossible it is to absolutely prevent the circulation of seditious literature, for it is notorious that the secret circulation of revolutionary literature in China is extensive, and the statement of the miscreant that his comrades were scattered over the length and breadth of China is probably true. We note in the communication from our Canton correspondent which we publish to-day the doubt which has arisen in some minds as to whether the man's story about his being a revolutionist is not "all moonshine," and the suggestion that the tragedy was in reality the outcome of a personal spite. But having regard to the man's own statements, which the authorities can have very little difficulty in verifying or disproving, it is conceivable that doubt is cast on the statement with the express object of allaying popular excitement on the great political question on which public interest has been focussed by the assassin's declaration. We have referred above to certain points of parallelism between the two cases, but not only in so far as concerns a punishment which fits the enormity of the crime, but in regard to the dissipation of the apprehension that the punishment of the criminal may become the signal of a popular rising. Korea remained quiet, thanks no doubt to increased vigilance on the part of the civil and military authorities, and so, we trust, will Canton and the whole province of Kwangtung.

Mr. John A. Plummer has assumed charge of Messrs. Bradley & Co's Shanghai office.

Mr. E. F. Townley, District Officer of Upper Perak, died of heart disease on March 29th.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Murray Stewart, who has been in the Peak Hospital ill with pneumonia, is steadily improving.

The Bandmann Company last night played "The Quaker Girl," and received the approbation of a large house.

It is understood that Mr. L. P. Edden, who has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements, will be stationed at Penang.

Yesterday at the Magistracy Mr. Wood sentenced a Chinese to two weeks' imprisonment with hard labour for being in unlawful possession of a bundle of clothing.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. Hallifax fined the masters of seven fishing boats \$3 each for failing to display the regulation lights between sunset and sunrise.

We are informed that subject to audit the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., will pay a dividend of 12 per cent, and a bonus of 1 per cent, for the year ending 28th February, 1911.

On the arrival of the steamer *Seang Chooing* in port she was boarded by Sergeant Grant, who found six Chinese passengers in possession of quantities of opium. They were charged before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday, convicted, and paid fines totalling \$177.

The queue-cutting has lately fallen into great disfavour. Many of those who have been guilty of this indiscretion are allowing their hair to grow again, and tailless students are being excluded from the Government schools. No sooner does the wind shift in Peking than it takes effect down here, says a Hankow paper.

The police have been notified that at 10 p.m. on the 10th instant three robbers, one of whom was armed with a knife, entered the house of a woman who lives in a village near Cheungkai. The woman obeyed a warning to create no disturbance, and the intruders, after ransacking her dwelling, departed with money and clothing to the value of \$51.70.

TELEGRAMS.

(Protected by the Telegraph Message
Copyright Ordinance, 1904.)

("DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.)

CHINA AT THE CORONATION.

PEKING, April 12th.

The Throne has decorated the officers of the cruiser "Haichi," which is to attend the Coronation of King George, and has promoted Sah Chen Ping from Rear-Admiral to Brevet Admiral.

CORONATION EMBASSY FROM JAPAN.

TOKYO, April 12th.

The Embassy appointed to represent Japan at the Coronation of King George, left for London to-day.

JAPAN'S LOAN TO CHINA.

TOKYO, April 12th.

The China loan of ten million yen will be floated in the Japanese market on May 1st.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

EXETER ELECTION.

LIBERAL UNSEATED.

LONDON, April 12th.

The result of the recount on a petition in the parliamentary election for Exeter is that Mr. Duke, K.C. (U.), is returned by a majority of one after a week of exciting scrutiny.

This is a Unionist gain. Mr. St. Maur, Liberal, having been declared elected last December by a majority of four over Mr. Duke.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, April 12th.

A message from St. Petersburg states that the Minister for Commerce has submitted to the Cabinet a Bill for the establishment in St. Petersburg of a Russo-Japanese company, to develop closer relations between Russia and Japan commercially and generally.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

April 11th.

CORONATION FESTIVITIES—MEETING AT SHAMKIN.

Last evening a meeting of the British community took place in the Club Theatre for the purpose of discussing how the forthcoming Coronation is to be celebrated. The meeting was presided over by the British Consul-General. After the meeting had been declared open, the Consul-General suggested that Mr. Sly, the Postal Agent, be appointed Secretary. The Consul-General stated that at Home the Coronation would be held on June 3rd, but in certain overseas possessions a later date would be fixed and be made known to the public in the near future. He further stated that a sum of \$66,000 remained over from the King's Birthday account and suggested that this sum be utilised to partly defray the expense of the forthcoming festivities. He further suggested that the proceedings commence with a solemn service in the Church. The Consul-General then called on the meeting for suggestions. It was proposed and seconded that a committee be appointed to receive proposals. The Postal Commissioner (Mr. Shields) proposed and Mr. Hogg seconded that all British children be presented with a suitable medallion, one side to be engraved with the likeness of the King and Queen and the other side to contain a suitable inscription. It was mentioned that His Majesty's permission was necessary for this. It was then proposed and seconded that Mr. Macintyre, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, be appointed Treasurer, and that gentleman at once undertook the duty. The members of the committee were then proposed and the following gentlemen chosen: Messrs. Hogg, Griffiths, Garrard, Thomas and Kavanagh. Messrs. Sly and Macintyre in their capacity as Secretary and Treasurer were also added to the Committee. The Consul-General thanked those present for their attendance and the meeting then ended.

DEPARTURE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.—The Commissioner in charge of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Canton (Mr. Olesen) left yesterday for Hantsin, to which port he has been transferred. His successor is Mr. Mase.

At a special general meeting of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce and Exchange held on the 4th inst., at which 21 members were present, Mr. William Wallace Cook was unanimously elected as their representative in the Legislative Council.

THE CANTON SENSATION.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSIN.

(FROM OUR CANTON CORRESPONDENT.)

The recent murder of the Tartar-General is still the general theme of conversation, though I am glad to report that there has been no further violence against the Manchus, and that the City is perfectly peaceful. Some few details of the arrest and preliminary examination of the assassin may not be without interest. It appears that the dreadful deed was observed by a constable named Cheng Ka Sun, and this man followed the murderer for a considerable distance. The policeman then met a detective who continued to track the man. With the assistance of a constable the detective then arrested him. The man made no effort to struggle or escape, and told his captors that he was glad to be arrested and eager to appear before the Court. He was then taken to the Eastern Section No. 2 Police Station. He was then told to give an account of himself. First he said he was a Manchu, but later contradicted this and said his name was Wan Sang Tai, a native of the Shun Tak District. He said he had been an orphan since the age of six, and that he had no near relatives. When he was 14 he was kidnapped and taken to the Straits. There he laboured for several years on various tin-mines and plantations. While there he earned an average 60 cents a day, and part of this money he spent on education, for he went to an evening school, where he learned the mandarin dialect and some English. Being badly treated by a European mine manager he returned to China and for some time worked as a machine minder in Hongkong. He left this work and came to Canton bent on killing the most prominent of the Manchus. He formed this purpose after having read and studied, while in the Straits, the revolutionary works of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. He said that he most desired to kill the last Tartar-General Tsang-ki, but at the time he had no revolver. Having become possessed of enough money, he went to Hongkong and purchased one, intending to kill his victim while looking at the procession held when the gambling shops were closed. He abandoned this intention, as he thought that the murder might be attributed to one of the pro-gambling party.

Later on in the day the prisoner was taken before the Patrol Bureau and examined before the Tsoat and Police and the Kwong Chow Brigade General. He was asked why he did the deed, and replied that he wished to rid the country of the Manchus. He was asked where his comrades were, and replied that they were scattered over the length and breadth of China, but that the greatest number was in Kwangtung. Yesterday he was examined for the third time by Admiral Li, when he gave the same evidence as before. It was noticed that his dialect was peculiar and sounded like that of a Northern Chinese. This has led some people to think that he is really a Manchu and his tales about being a revolutionist are all moonshine and that the late effort was killed out of spite.

The deceased officer is to be given an imposing funeral and the Viceroy and the Kwong Chow Brigadier General are personally superintending the arrangements. The coffin alone has cost \$800. Many Manchurian guards are on duty at the Yamen, and the guards at all the city gates have been much strengthened, but, as I said above, nothing in the nature of a disturbance has taken place. I reported in my last letter that an attempt had been made to burn down the Yamen, but further inquiries failed to confirm this. The deceased's chair-bearers and guards who acted in such a shameful manner have all been arrested and are now awaiting trial. The Viceroy has telegraphed the news of the assassination to the Viceroy of the other provinces, and consoling replies have been received. His Excellency has also sent off a detailed account of the occurrence to Peking.

OBSTRUCTING A STEAMER.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday, the masters of seventeen steam launches were summoned for lying alongside the a.s. *Catherine* in such a manner as to cause an obstruction to the steamer.

Constable Roddick informed the Court that on the afternoon of the 6th instant he was called to the *Catherine* after by the police flag being hoisted. When he got alongside he found some twenty steam launches and cargo boats, and when he began to take the names of the launches they cast off from the ship. The vessel had by this time arrived at her buoy.

His Worship fined 15 of the defendants \$5 each, and the remaining two \$10 each.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Tennis League was held yesterday at the Hongkong Cricket Club pavilion. Dr. Forsyth, the president, presided, and there were also present Messrs. Vivash, Mead, Mohler, Hyndman, Weaver, Hogg, and Brown, hon. sec. and treasurer. The clubs represented were Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, Civil Service, Queen's College, Chinese Y.M.C.A., Wigram, Watson's, Craigswater, and Club de Rekreio.

The Chairman said that at the end of the first year there was a balance of \$3, but they now had \$21.99 to the good. There was no reason why there should not always be a credit balance, as the expenses of running the league were very small. He then proposed the adoption of the accounts. This was agreed to.

Mr. Jeffries proposed and Mr. Hyndman seconded the re-election of Dr. Forsyth as chairman. Carried.

Mr. Weaver proposed and Mr. Mohler seconded the re-election of Mr. J. R. Wood as vice-president of the club. This was carried.

Mr. Brown was re-elected hon. secretary and treasurer.

After some discussion as to the method of counting points the meeting adjourned.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, April 12th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS FERGOTT
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

TATAM V. HOWELL.

The action was continued in which John Tatam sued Frederick Howell, chief bailiff of the Supreme Court, for an account since 24th September, 1903, of the receipts and disbursements of the defendant in respect of the plaintiff's business of a butcher and comrade carried on under the style of the Hongkong Butchery, and for a receiver.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, who was instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist).

Mr. J. R. Lowe, chartered accountant, again went into the witness-box and was questioned by his Lordship.

Do you object to my method?—You are quite wrong from the start, sir.

Oh!—The only profit made was in October. What do you say?—I make the profit in October \$785.57, in November there was a loss of \$143.92, in December a profit of \$95.93, and in January a loss of \$612.62. The losses aggregated \$761.44 and the profits \$882.50, leaving a profit of \$120.

Even that does not quite satisfy me. What I mean is that when you started, the February working and store account was to be charged entirely to January.—In my figures I have not taken working expenses. These are gross profits. Surely this is a perfectly sound way of arriving at a rough?—I have taken it exact. In the first month the expenses of the business must be high?—They were \$180 more than the average.

It is extraordinary that in the first month there should have been such a large profit when there were fewer customers?—Well, they perhaps did not watch the business (in the following months), or they might have had to fight for prices, or they might have lost it in leakage.

Cross-examined by Mr. Slade, witness said he had not taken from the ledger accounts the total of customers' indebtedness at the end of January, but as the results obtained by the other accountant were nearly the same he had assumed them to be correct. There might have been an error in taking them out, but they might be assumed to be correct. The total amount, according to the figures, owing the butchery at the end of January, 1896, was \$3,263.

They collected more than that on the face of the ledger?—Yes, they collected \$3,600, probably from cash takings.

How could that be?—Recoveries. On the ledger it became apparent that the ledger accounts show more than he has received by cash sales?—It is a very good fault. Does it not show rather serious errors? Does it not show, in fact, that they have got customers whose accounts are recorded somewhere else than in those books?—It does not show that.

It infers that?—No, not necessarily. His Lordship—These are the figures which you have taken from the ledger?

Mr. Slade—Yes, \$3,263. His Lordship—Mr. Lowe makes \$3,600. Mr. Slade—These are collected from the cash books. What I cannot understand is how this difference is accounted for.

Witness—The inference to me is that there is some mistake in taking out the balance. The assumption is that the balances are wrong.

His Lordship—The figures are very important, and it is better they should be checked. Mr. Slade—The astonishing thing is that they have not been put in.

Mr. Potter—It is for my friend to prove that. His Lordship—Do you mean to say that Counsel cannot take out figures and put them in?

Mr. Potter—I say that Counsel cannot take out figures and put them in as evidence. His Lordship—I cannot understand your attitude. The figures are taken out by Mr. Slade and put before me, not as evidence.

Mr. Potter—An expert accountant was going to be called, and I should have thought he was the person who should have done this work.

His Lordship—It does not matter whether you thought so or whether you didn't. The fact remains they were taken out by Counsel, and we will have them verified in the Registry.

Mr. Potter said he wished to recall Mr. Tatam to put some points which had come to his knowledge yesterday. The information, he thought, was material to the case. It had been suggested that Tatam had by his industry worked up a substantial business. He was going to put in certain evidence which might lead his Lordship to believe that Mr. Tatam was not so industrious.

His Lordship—I thought Mr. Howell admitted it.

Mr. Potter—Oh, no, quite the contrary. His Lordship—Very well. Plaintiff was recalled, and in answer to questions said that in 1903 he was employed in the Dairy Farm Co.

Did you receive a letter from the secretary of the Dairy Farm Co. which stated that "the directors have asked me to write to express to you their dissatisfaction at the manner in which your shop is managed"?

His Lordship—I thought you were talking about 1896?

Mr. Potter—I want to show you that Mr. Tatam as manager of a shop is not a successful man.

His Lordship—If that is the only evidence it is not relevant at all.

Mr. Potter—You will not allow me to put forward this letter in reference to the questions put by your Lordship to Mr. Howell, who asked if Tatam had not by his industry worked up a good business for himself?

His Lordship—No. That was Tatam in 1896. Now you want to introduce Tatam in 1908. It is irrelevant.

Mr. Potter—I can't see how it is irrelevant. His Lordship—Hopelessly irrelevant.

Mr. Potter—He was employed. His Lordship—I can't allow it to waste the time of the Court.

Mr. Potter—But in cross-examination— His Lordship—It is hopelessly irrelevant. I am astounded that anybody should dream of attempting such a thing.

Mr. Potter—Your Lordship, think I should not put this in cross-examination?

His Lordship—Certainly; it is utterly irrelevant.

Mr. Potter (to witness)—You told my friend that you charged a cent a pound more than the other butcher shops?

His Lordship—This is quite different. You ask leave to recall him on definite grounds. I imagined you were going to challenge him as to whether he got together this business. You cannot recall him on other grounds than you have stated.

Mr. Potter—I will ask him a question on that point. (To witness) Might I ask, was it not Mr. Howell who drafted the advertisement for the Hongkong Butchery and sent out the letters?—They were on his suggestion.

Did he draft the letters for you to send to the Public Works Department?—No.

What?—No, sir.

Do you suggest Mr. Howell did not draft the letters?—We were both present. It was done between us.

You suggest you canvassed for customers yourself?—I certainly did. Did you get them?—Sometimes I was successful and sometimes I was not.

When did you canvass for customers?—In 1896.

What time?—I cannot tell the date. You did not canvass before 1896?—Possibly I might have done.

What did you do?—I spoke to my friends in business and told them I should be pleased to have their support.

And that is all you did?—I did all that I could.

Re-examined by Mr. Slade: Were you in a position to bring a good deal of business to the Butchery by being steward of the Mt. Austin Hotel?—Yes.

And it was through your instrumentality that you got the custom of that hotel?—Yes.

And as steward there you were brought in contact with a good many residents?—Yes.

F. Fisher, Sanitary Inspector, said that in 1895 he was bailiff in the Supreme Court, and during the first few months the Hongkong Butchery was in existence he assisted Mr. Howell in going through the books. He recalled a meeting held at Mr. Howell's house for the purpose of seeing how the business stood and he formed the impression then that it was a losing concern.

Cross-examined by Mr. Slade: I suggest that your memory is defective, and that you were never there at all?—O, yes, I was there.

A. W. Hill, assistant bailiff in the Supreme Court, said he remembered an interview with Mr. Tatam had with Mr. Howell at the Supreme Court on October 4th, 1904. Mr. Tatam said he wished to speak privately to Mr. Howell, and the latter said he could say what he had to say in the presence of witness.

Tatam told Howell that the accounts the latter had given him were all right and the former asked Howell to draw up a note which Tatam said he would sign. Howell replied: "You have your solicitor. I will not go behind his back. If you go to your solicitor and get him to sign it, then well and good."

Cross-examined by Mr. Slade: You are very positive, Mr. Hill?—Yes, I am. You are Howell's brother-in-law?—Yes, but I was not at that time.

Perhaps you were hoping to be?—No, I never knew about it at that time.

At that time you had no particular interest in Howell?—I had a certain interest, I know a lot of things that were going on.

That was in 1904. You are now in 1911. You say positively that you remember the particular conversation?—I do, because two or three days afterwards it was taken down and gone over for the other case in 1904.

His Lordship—What case?

Witness—Tatam v. Howell. I took notes of that conversation.

His Lordship—You made notes?

Witness—Yes. Mr. Slade—I put it to you that the suggestion was that Howell asked Tatam to sign an acknowledgment?—No.

And offered if he would do so to pay half his solicitor's costs?—No such suggestion was made at that time.

It was obviously to Howell's advantage to get an acknowledgment?—Mr. Howell is very honest in his work and would not take advantage in any way. Mr. Tatam knows that. Mr. Tatam knows the facts of the case.

You are very indignant?—No, I am only speaking the truth and what I know to be the facts.

His Lordship—He did not promise to pay half the costs?

Witness—No.

Mr. Slade—It would have been to Howell's advantage to have got an acknowledgment at that time?—Yes.

Because you and he knew the debt was statute barred?—Yes. If Mr. Howell had got that note signed Tatam would have said that Howell had pressed him to sign it.

It never was done?—If Mr. Howell had done as he ought to have done he should have taken the note from Tatem. That's what I should have done. It would have saved all this litigation.

Take your memory back to the time when you were Howell's attorney—May, 1903, to October, 1909.

Do you remember asking Mr. Leonard, then acting as bailiff to the Supreme Court, to speak to a sanitary inspector with regard to a debt which he owed to the Hongkong Butchery?—Yes.

What were you in the Court at that time?—Second bailiff.

This Sanitary Inspector went to the Butchery and was sent from there to the Court?—No, he came to see me.

Is it part of the duty of the bailiff of the Court to give notice of writs which are handed in to be issued from the Court and delay them so that a warning should reach the intended defendant?—Where we had a personal friend concerned we assisted him. I have paid money out of my pocket in that way.

I understand that in this instance of the Hongkong Butchery the writ had actually been made out and brought to the Court to be sealed?—Yes.

Are you the person who seals the writs when they come?—Sometimes.

The ordinary routine is that Chinese litigants get a form from the office and then either take it away and fill it up themselves or ask instructions as to filling it up?—Yes.

Having filled it up it is handed to the officer of the Court to be sealed and served by the bailiff?—Yes.

Do I understand you to say that in this case the writ was handed to you with instructions to issue and you delayed issuing it while you communicated with the sanitary inspector named?—The writ was not fully made out.

I suggest to you that you did what you did in that matter as attorney for Howell?—No, I did not.

You were attorney for Howell then?—Yes.

His Lordship—You say you did not go into the matter as Howell's attorney?—Yes.

J. Leonard, bailiff, spoke to having mentioned the debt in question to the sanitary inspector referred to.

Mr. Lowe was again recalled.

His Lordship—I cannot understand the ledger account, which shows \$3,200 outstanding at the end of January, but you have cash, the amount owing by customers, collected during February, March, April and May, amounting to \$3,600. We cannot understand that?—He has accounted for more than he needed to account. That is in his favour.

You must not discuss whether it is in his favour or not. We cannot understand why there should have been such a result. Unless I checked it myself I would not have believed it.

His Lordship—I am afraid you must accept that. The registrar has been at work to verify the figures taken out by Mr. Slade.

Mr. Slade—Gentlemen only went through a few of them.

His Lordship—Mr. Slade worked through these figures. The registrar has been through them, and except for some \$50 or \$60 they are correct. Now the ledger account shows \$3,263, and you have brought out of the cash book \$3,600.

Witness—Well, this money has been paid into the bank. He has accounted for more than he apparently needed.

His Lordship—One thing about which I am not clear and that is cash payments—meant sold for cash. Does that come in anywhere?

Witness—Cash sales.

Mr. Slade—Assuming these figures are correct, two people have been through them—Witness—It all depends on who does it.

His Lordship—We cannot get any further. It is a curious thing. What Mr. Lowe said was that the books worked out.

Mr. Slade—We don't know how the other figures were worked out. Mr. Howell and Mr. Gutierrez worked them out. The difficulty is this. Assuming the ledger does not show the whole of the amounts which were afterwards collected, there must have been some other record of certain customers' bills not inserted in this ledger, which would account for a very great deal of the difficulty which your Lordship pointed out.

His Lordship—It must be left at that. Mr. Slade proceeded to address further questions to witness, who remarked that it was not right to ask any man for books after sixteen years.

paid into the bank and that the money has been accounted for within \$50. It is a very small item and it is a quibble to talk about it.

I don't understand what you mean?—If you understood bookkeeping I think you would see that those figures in Barker's accounts represent the total amount paid into bank. There must be a slip.

Counsel repeated his question, and witness returned the same answer.

Mr. Slade—The inference from that is that the books are not properly kept?—For a business of this nature I think the books are wonderful. You don't expect a business like this to have elaborate books. Many big firms do not keep their books so well as this.

His Lordship—Mr. Lowe having got results does not think it necessary to look into the ledger for the details.

Witness—It has taken two men a fortnight to check the details. I checked no details.

Mr. Slade—That is what you mean?

Mr. Slade—You did not think it necessary?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Slade—The figures in Barker's balance sheet correspond with the figures in the pass book. We are now talking about the figures appearing on the face of the cash book.

His Lordship—I think Mr. Lowe's certificate is only intended to go to January, 1906.

Mr. Slade—I am afraid both your Lordship and Mr. Lowe misunderstand me. The system may have been beautiful, but the carrying it out is what really matters. It seems to have been defective either by accident or design. If the customers' accounts inserted in the ledger amount to a certain sum and the amount paid in under that head is larger the inference seems to be that there must have been accounts which were not inserted in the ledger. That is a vital part of the bookkeeping.

Mr. Potter then examined witness with reference to the same point, and after he had asked several questions said he wished to have an opportunity of going further with the accounts, and he would have to take Mr. Lowe back through them.

Mr. Slade—I am leaving on Friday.

Mr. Potter—I am very sorry. We must get the whole truth out.

His Lordship—But I am not going to sit here.

Mr. Potter—There are other books which have not been produced. I was not aware of the point taken by my friend was going to be raised.

His Lordship—It has been patent all through the case. It was suggested on the second day.

Mr. Potter—All I can say is that it has not been patent to me, and the suggestion, I think I am right in saying, has never been made until to-day.

His Lordship—It is an obvious difficulty, which has been all through the trial and is now emphasised by Mr. Lowe's figures which show \$400 more. Now if you want to check that the registry will be open. I am not going to sit here going through the accounts. The trial must finish to-morrow.

Mr. Potter—There will be nothing left to-morrow but for me to address your Lordship and for Mr. Slade to address you.

His Lordship—And for me to consider the case and give judgment. I am not going to sit here. I have yielded a great deal in this case.

Mr. Potter—Yes, your Lordship has yielded a lot, but I have not asked your Lordship for the slightest adjournment. I regard it in the interests of justice that Mr. Lowe should go into these figures.

Mr. Lowe—It will take me two hours.

His Lordship—Well, I can't sit two hours.

Mr. Potter—I have not asked you.

His Lordship—This is the first time that I have asked for any adjournment.

Mr. Potter—I have told you I shall not sit and check these accounts. The registry will be open until midnight. Are you prepared to go on with your address?

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, March 22nd.

THE CENSUS.

Next Sunday week we are all to come under the ken of the census taker—the most careful census taker that has ever come modelling into our houses to bother us about our affairs. Ten million papers have been sent out to householders in England and Wales alone, not to speak of thirty-five thousand for ships and a lot more for those on inland waters. In short they will go through this land of ours with a precision and fine attention to detail suggestive of the small-tooth comb. Apart from the information that will show the growth of cities and so forth, the Government looks for more precise information that will help them as a basis for future social legislation. For instance, one can see how tremendous this job is from the fact that those employed in the metal trades will be divided into sixty-eight sections and they will tell all about themselves pretty well—whether they are married, how many children they have, their age, wages, conditions and all the rest. From that will come knowledge as to the effect of occupations on the workers, the facts as to what trades are dying and what growing up, to what extent old people are employed and whole lots of facts and figures to make the eyes of the sociologists bulge with wild fancies. Not only are those of us reputed to live somewhere and be respectably coming under this survey, but the lodging-houses and the outcasts of the soup kitchen and the Thames Embankment will be roped in too. And the forgotten! How could I ever come so near to forgetting them and their precious scheme for outwitting cruel and tyrannical man? They have sworn, some of them, not to make any return. If man withholds the votes, they will decline to give the census particulars, especially as it involves telling their real age. Rather will they stay in the streets all night or go to suffragette parties and make a collection to pay the host or hostess £2 or the fine of £5 that wicked male magistrates will charge for co-ventures. One or two suffragette sympathisers have protested that this will only irritate the public and do no good to the cause, but the militant sisterhood have fallen upon the protesters and have rent them limb from limb—figuratively speaking, of course.

THE MILITANT SUFFRAGE.

Though one's impulse is to laugh, still I am filled with sympathy for these worshippers round their shrine of suffrage, whose fetish is the ballot-box. For they should have engraven over their lintel "Save us from our friends." It happened thus. One day Lady Selborne, daughter of the late Lord Salisbury and wife of the ex-High Commissioner in South Africa, sent a letter to *The Times* and other papers saying she had "received a letter from Lady Constance Lytton, a lady of noble birth, who was a certain amount of truth in what she says." The enclosed letter defended militant tactics on the ground that a suffrage meeting received no more than a short paragraph on the back page of the papers, while a stone thrown at the Prime Minister's carriage was given a column on the front page. When this letter was challenged Lady Selborne wrote, confessing that the letter did not emanate from Lady Constance Lytton at all, for she "borrowed her name for the moment" and she wished to apologise for the "unbecoming way" in which she did it. That has given the opponents of the movement any amount of opportunity to talk of the peculiar ethics of the suffrage supporters, and women who talk of purifying politics. To add further comedy to this diverting situation, we have Lady Constance Lytton writing to defend Lady Selborne and other titled ladies protesting that there was nothing very wrong about the "borrowing" of another lady's name. Plain men can only express wonder and pass on, as with a matter that does not concern them. Lady Constance is of some notoriety herself. She was locked up in Holloway for a bad heart, but let out again on the ground of a bad heart. So away she hied to the fray again and on being arrested gave the name of Jane Wharton. She was sent back to Holloway. I fancy she had come to regard it as a sort of second home—and found when she got there that the suffragette prisoners were carrying out a hunger strike, refusing all food and swearing that man was a monster of unspeakable cruelty. So they fed her forcibly and that enabled her to pass out of prison with an imitation of a halo round her fair fame, if the suffragette Press is to be believed. They gave her a breakfast at a West End hotel and she told how she had asked for writing materials when in goal and they dangled so long by the way that she had opened a vein and from her own blue blood had written the letter that was so urgent. But she had kept the massive ever with her, and dramatically drew it from her bosom and displayed it to her fellow-breakfasters, who struggled between sobs and snickers in the emotion of the moment. After that we lost sight of her for a while, but presently there came a report that she had attended a meeting with an axe in her belt as a warning to mere man that there are other weapons besides a woman's tongue. Now we are looking for the next instalment of her life's action in the living melodrama of the suffrage movement. Fiction being the natural sphere of the performers in the show, anyway, there has been a sort of platitude of the fiction writers for and against suffrage and as to its chances. Israel Zangwill, Richard Whiting, William de Morgan, Eden Philpotts, W. T. Stead, Arnold Bennett, H. G. Wells, and several others are on the side of the militants. Belfort Bax is against the suffrage on the ground of the periodical hysteria of women. Helaire Belloc replies "Fuss" when asked why women should have this

vote, and he suggests bribery as an alternative to militant methods. Stead thinks the suffrage may be given within three years, and says it will be justly due, because "women are believed to possess immortal souls." On the other hand, a well-known woman writer fills several pages in one of the leading reviews with the warning that if the suffrage is granted watering places, health resorts and other regions peopled largely by women who have no men folk will be dominated entirely by the parson as the adviser of the "alone-standing" women, and the result will be that John Bull will have the mill-stones of clericalism hung around his neck. From that spectacle I flee to the next subject.

THE INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION MOVEMENT.

The persons are having a fine innings over the declaration of Sir Edward Grey in favour of an understanding for perpetual arbitration between John Bull and Uncle Sam. It is not a new idea, but evidently we are getting along the road a bit, or the scare of bankruptcy is on us over the spectacle of growing armaments for it is making quite a new stir in the world. Roughly speaking, the mass of the British people and the mass of the Americans are for it, but the foreign nations are more enthusiastic in their talk than in reality. Count Ernest von Reventlow, the German strategical expert, sees trouble brewing in the Pacific. With Japan determined to boss that ocean and able to grab the strategic islands when she wishes, other experts are not easy in their minds on the same subject, and point to Australasian and Canadian sensitiveness on Asiatic immigration as proofs that England has interests in that matter too. Then there is danger in China, the Near East and Morocco, with Germany always supposed to be the bad man in the play. No, I am afraid we are not far enough advanced yet to be in sight of the time when we can send our guns to be turned into drain pipes and our bayonets to be converted into garden hoses. There is a dence of a lot of old Adam among men yet, and the most we can do is to say we won't try to flick the snake belonging to our own blood relations. Still there is talk—I saw it definitely stated in the *Glasgow Herald*—of the actual conclusion of another commercial treaty between us and Japan on tariffs and shipping regulations, the details of which are to remain secret till Germany has concluded a similar compact with the people formerly referred to by the Kaiser as the "Yellow peril." Perhaps if these things go on for another generation we will be able to build only a decent boy of Drosdnights every year without having to lie awake all night trying to think what fresh tax we can put on the patient ass of a ratable public to pay for them. Any way, it is a good thing to dream that way, surely.

PLAGUE ALARMS.

We are growing tremendously prone to flinching fears just now. The Manchurian plague is a long way off yet, thank Heaven, but we have a whole selection of diseases of our own to talk about. It was bad enough to hear of the Suffolk rats having deadly virus about them, and then the Devonshire vets gave us another shock by announcing that the domestic cat was a veritable plague carrier. After that we pulled ourselves together a bit, but again our nerve was shattered by the report this week that the bee, that most industrious and virtuous creature, the inspirer of the muse of Dr. Watts, is plague-stricken and that among the hives of England at this moment there stalks an epidemic mighty similar to that which laid our city waste in the centuries that have passed. It is getting to be too serious for joking. Here we are living alongside all sorts of drain and sanitary inefficiency, taking in the myriad gases of a crowded city, and we are scouring the land for microbes on the backs of the creeping things of the fresh and wholesome countryside. Surely we are the victims of our disordered fancy.

Dr. James Cantlie is an authority who can't be dismissed by anybody who knows his work in China and at home. And he has been saying some rather disquieting things to the Royal Society of Arts. Among other things he said you can't get rid of the plague once for all as you can the cholera—it may lurk for a half century and then come on you with a rush, as in Hongkong in 1894. He recalled that there were meetings in Hongkong before the epidemic at which doctors who said they did not want to raise a scare were loudly cheered. Referring to these Suffolk rats, Dr. Cantlie plainly said the British people may be living in a fool's paradise of fancied security, and that the germs are in the land all right, but nobody knows it except in Suffolk, where the medical officer of health is sharper than the rest. Hitherto outbreaks have always been fixed in London and Glasgow, but Dr. Cantlie thinks it may be latent wherever there are rats, for rats at any time may be "simmering with the plague." What he wants is a war on rats, and he is angry with the British public for its apathy. If we thought it worth while we could get rid of rats, he says, as easily as we get rid of rabies in dogs. Infections from the ports could be stopped completely if the owners were forced to clear the ships of vermin by the Clayton gas method. But that was a process that cost money, so it was not done. Dr. Cantlie contends that the human loathing of rats is due not to prejudice, but to the sure instinct of dread. From that he gave some nasty statistics, calculated to give one monstrously to think. He showed five plague spots in England, and traced plague marks all over the world in lines of varying intensity, winding up with the declaration that there are huge areas in Asia where plague is endemic "fostering beds of bacillus" from whence may come contagion "that may sweep over the world in the form of the black death." After that he announced his refusal to be disturbed if anybody called him a scaremonger, and left us to worry it all out for ourselves.

A NEW CINEMATOGRAPH CAMERA.

I understand from an enthusiast in the cinematograph business—that most modern of the cranes—that a Pole named Proszynski has brought out a patent that will revolutionize the cinematograph even as the Kodak revolutionized photography. Formerly the photographer could only work from a tripod, but the cinematograph man has not only that to deal with: he has a cumbersome apparatus to handle besides. But this new cinematograph camera can be handled like any hand camera, the motive force being supplied by a small air engine. It is fitted with an equilibrator that is claimed to ensure steadiness even when the camera is held in the hand. Some excellent results have been secured with this free cinematograph camera in street scenes, and with the scope for it that will come in this spectacular year it will have plenty of opportunity for its quality to be demonstrated.

THE DEATH OF LADY MACDONALD.

By the death at Edinburgh of Lady Macdonald, widow of the late General Sir Hector Macdonald, that most painful of military tragedies has been recalled. Just eight years ago "Flying Mac," who rose from the ranks to be a leading British General, committed suicide under circumstances in Paris. After that his wife, who was a daughter of Mr. Alexander Duncan, a Leith shipowner, went to Newcastle to live, because her son is an engineer there in the Elswick Works. In that city she took an active share in social and other work and was a member of the Education Committee. About a month ago she went to Edinburgh for medical advice and as a consequence underwent an operation, from the effects of which she never rallied. She is to be buried in Scotland where her husband's body also lies.

CHINAMAN IN A DIVORCE CASE.

We have just had the unusual spectacle of a Chinese case in our Divorce Court in London. A Chinese lodging-house keeper named Charles King, who does business in London and Liverpool, sued against his wife, an Englishwoman, to whom he was married twelve years ago and by whom he had two children. They were happy when he had four years ago, when she took six months' absence from him for good and was effected for a while, and it lasted more or less satisfactorily till last December, when he found one of his lodgers, Le Hon, in his wife's room. He promptly tackled Le Hon, but the interloper ran away. The petitioner was granted a decree nisi with the custody of the children.

A JAPANESE GAME.

The ancient game of "Go," known to all Japan, has been advocated before the Japan Society this week by Mr. H. F. Cheshire as a very likely game for English people. He believes it has been played in the East for over four thousand years, and though it is easy to play a little, it has intricacies that are dazzling to the lover of problems. While he has little hope of winning chess players from their absorbing game, he aims at getting draughts enthusiasts to turn to "Go" as a better and more enthralling pursuit. So far, however, he has made but little impression on a hurrying world.

ANDREW CARNegie AND HIS AMERICAN

Even a sombre Scot like Andrew Carnegie is being seduced from quiet ways by the Coronation prospects. He fears his Skibo Castle is not suited for the reception of his American friends who are coming over for the great doings, so he has commissioned a leading firm of agents to find him a suitable London house if they can do so without making him write an exorbitant cheque. At first sight that may look mean on the part of the great man, but when one sees the prices that are being asked for the great houses of the West End, one is not disposed so strongly to criticise the multi-millionaire for not being willing to pay through the nose for his accommodation. There appears to be some prospect that he will secure the beautiful house of Lady Naylor Leyland, overlooking Hyde Park. There is a very heavy list of Anglo-American entertainments mixed up with the Coronation period. Apart from Californian and Chicago millionaires who intend to be in the swim, there are the American women who have married into our aristocracy. As they have dollars to burn it is quite clear that in this sense at least there will be Anglo-American unity this year. The special forte of the American hostess with an unlimited bank-book is, I understand, original notions for balls and such entertainments. The report is that the Countess of Granville will give a picture ball of this kind that will show her Cleopatra, with her friends as courtiers and slaves. Mrs. Miller Graham, an immensely wealthy woman from San Francisco, will also go in for a similar gathering, with truly Oriental magnificence and artistic results to give it distinction.

THE PLAGUE IN CHINA.

The following appeal is published in the London papers:

Sir, Dr. Aspland, head of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Medical Missions at Peking, who has placed his services at the disposal of the Chinese Government, writes from Harbin the following description of the terrible plague now raging:

"In three days we have burned over four thousand unburied bodies. These scenes have been amazing. Pneumonia and septicaemia plague is so rapid in its onslaught that men laughing and talking have been dead in a few hours. The majority live but twelve hours after the onset of the only positive sign, viz., bloody expectoration. Not a single case has recovered. Russian, Chinese, and foreign doctors have announced to say nothing of assistants, sanitary men, and coolies, whose numbers have got out of reckoning."

We are also informed that several cases of the plague have occurred in Peking and elsewhere; and we are earnestly desirous not only of supporting Dr. Aspland with men and money in his splendid example of Christianity, but also of defending our own workers and converts by all the methods that Western medicine and sanitation can suggest, and, therefore, we confidently appeal for money with which to send doctors and nurses to China.

That good will come out of evil we are well assured. This epidemic will be the medical salvation of North China. It is the last straw to break the back of ancient quackery—costing the Government, as it has and is doing, some of money. After the scourge is over Western medicine and sanitary methods will have a new birth. We are acting in this matter with the entire approval and concurrence of the president of the Society, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Cheques for the Society's China Medical Missions special fund may be made payable to the Treasurer of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and crossed "Messrs. Drummond & Co., Ltd."

CHARLES EDWARD BROOKE, Chairman of the Standing Committee. WILLIAM GOSWOLD, Secy. A Vice-President of the Society. E. P. SKETCHLEY, Acting Secretary. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 15, Tutton-street, Westminster, March 16.

INTIMATIONS

TORTURED DAY AND NIGHT BY ITCHING

And Burning. Sore Places on Baby's Cheeks, Hips, Spine and in Bend of Arms and Knees. Could Hardly Walk. Was Ill for Want of Best.

Got Cuticura Remedies and Now has Not the Least Sign of Eczema.

"My son when two years old had eczema. It had great sore places on the edges of his bones, the

lobes of each ear had a great split, the sores around the neck were so bad to the cheek, and on the cheek bones against the eyes were some more sores, making him ghastly. He had a large sore on his spine, and in the bend of his arms and knees. The latter were so bad that the child could hardly walk. Whenever the child scratched himself, I would

watery matter would come from the places. He had great drops of mucus. He was tormented day and night with the awful itching and burning. I had tried several remedies, and then I went to the doctor, but the stuff I had from him made no the slightest impression. The child was getting quite ill for the want of proper rest.

I gave up going to the doctor, as a friend, a nurse, gave me some Cuticura Ointment to try and see if it would relieve my boy. I used it for a week, and by that time the places were looking decidedly less angry, and were not nearly so irritable. I got some Cuticura Ointment and Soap, and persevered with them. He was looking much better, and I could make a tin of Ointment last ten days. I used day. The eczema kept coming back, but as soon as I showed I used Cuticura Ointment. The boy is now fifteen, and not the least sign of eczema. (Signed) Mrs. A. Oliver, The Gardens, Kew, Surrey, England, near Ashford, Kent, Eng., May 11, 1910.

Cuticura Remedies afford the most economical and treatment for skin diseases. Sold throughout the world. London Depot, 22, Charterhouse Square.

SURVEYING

AND

SCIENTIFIC

INSTRUMENTS

BY

W. F. STANLEY & CO.

AND

E. R. WATTS & SON.

ALWAYS

KEPT IN STOCK

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

[256]

WHY GO TO

N. LAZARUS

FOR YOUR GLASSES?

You will receive Fair Treatment.

A Careful and Intelligent Examination

We have a Sound Optical Reason behind every Lens

N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, CORNER OF

D'AGUIAR ST., HONGKONG.

[256]

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on

Sale daily at the following Stores:—

KOWLOON BOOK STALL, Ferry Wharf

Messrs. H. BUTTONE & SONS, Kow-

loon Store, No. 36, Haploong Road.

Messrs. HUNG CHEONG, Haploong Road

Mr. AH YAU, Hongkong Stall, Ferry Wharf



NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

A WOMAN'S TRIBUTE

TO THE VALUE OF DR. MORSE'S
INDIAN ROOT PILLS WHICH
ENSUREPERFECT HEALTH, RICH BLOOD, CLEAR COM-
PLEXION, SWEET BREATH and regularity
in all the functions.Mrs. E. DE LAFONTAINE writes to us
as follows:-

Gentlemen,—I have for some time been an
admirer of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.
Since I began to use them I have had excellent
health; I have kept myself regular and strong
by their use. The South China climate is at all
times particularly trying to ladies, but your pills
give tone and vigour and overcome these
troubles. I always recommend them to my
friends as a safe and reliable corrective and
promoter of regularity.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

MRS. E. DE LAFONTAINE.

The remarkable power of Dr. Morse's Indian
Root Pills to overcome female ailments and re-
store health to sick and delicate women is well
and widely known. They are a perfect blood
purifier and a positive and permanent cure for
Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Head-
ache, Blotches, Liver and Kidney troubles and
all irregularities.

For Sale by all Druggists, Chemists and
Medicine Dealers.

WATKINS, LTD.,

Wholesale and Retail Agents,
Hongkong.

363]

Warm Days

bring with their pleasures some
discomforts. Then it is really
refreshing to remove every
trace of dust and perspiration
by usingCalver's
Toilet Soapand any day it is a good soap to
choose for ordinary toilet use. Pure
and cleansing, pleasantly perfumed
and antiseptic for 10% crystal
carbolic is incorporated with it—
you will find it not only excellent
for the skin and complexion, but
also a protection against contagion.Your local Chemist or Store
sells it in three tablet boxes.
P.C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

487-2

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

SUPPLIED UNDER ROYAL WARRANTS

OF APPOINTMENT TO

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

Annual Sale Exceeds

30,000,000 BOTTLES.

**MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS**

A French Preparation for all Irritations of the
Urinary System. It is the only one that has been
found to be effective in the treatment of all the
various forms of this disease. It is the only one
that is not only effective but also pleasant to
take. It is the only one that is not only effective
but also pleasant to take. It is the only one that
is not only effective but also pleasant to take.

**FOR
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION**

LOSS
OF
MEMORY
AND
DEBILITY

to
Feed the
NERVES

**CHAPOTEAU'S
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME**

It increases vital energy and nerve
force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia,
Insomnia, and nervous diseases in adults
and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

103-4]

RAILWAYS IN THE MIDDLE
EAST.BRITISH POLICY AND GERMAN
ENTERPRISE.

Mr. H. F. B. Lynch read a paper on
"Railways in the Middle East" before a
meeting of the Central Asian Society, in
London, last month. The Earl of Ronaldshay,
M.P., presided, and among those present were
Lord Amington, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry
Trotter, Sir Thomas Barclay, Sir Thomas
Gordon, Colonel C. E. Yate, M.P., Mr. George
A. Lloyd, M.P., and Captain Macaulay. Mr.
Lynch said that the Trans-Persian railway
scheme suggested by an important Russian
syndicate was already dead, as the Russian
Government would not support it because it
would involve expense to the Treasury and to
the Russian trade in Persia. The attitude of Great
Britain should be to obtain access to the line
from the Black Sea and from the Persian
Gulf. The Black Sea terminus of the line
would be at Batumi, which was close to inter-
national commerce by the Russian Customs
tariff and not likely to be reopened, although
under the Berlin Treaty it was a free port.
The Turkish Government had advocated the
building of a line from Trebizond to Ezerum,
which would pass through the present line of com-
munication from the trade of Western and
Central Europe with Northern Persia. Was it
the object of Russia to close the markets of
Northern Persia to international trade? When
he was in Ezerum twelve years ago the imports
from the Black Sea through that city into
Northern Persia amounted to over half a million
sterling a year, two-thirds being done by Great
Britain. The figure had shrunk to £139,000.
British markets in the Gulf were to be
under £37,000. If our position in the Gulf was to
be maintained, the communications giving
access to it should be under British control. As
a member of the Society had said our present
policy of treaties with local potentates in the
Gulf ports would by itself be as effective as
trying to keep a flood out of a house by tying
a piece of red flannel over the keyhole. He
thought the right policy was to construct by
British capital a railway or railways in con-
junction with natural waterways. It was at
the head and not at the threshold of the Gulf
that these conditions obtained. The proposed
starting-place for a railway from the Gulf into
Persia was the Karun Valley. British capital
had placed steamers on the Karun, and made a
road 270 miles long with steel bridges from
Ahwaz to Isfahan. Oil was found there, cotton
might be grown, and there could be no doubt
that the Karun Valley was by nature and by
political and commercial considerations the
proper avenue of access by railway from the
Persian Gulf to the tableland of Persia.

GERMANY'S USE OF TURKEY.
Passing on to the Baghdad Railway, a rival to
the Trans-Persian line, Mr. Lynch said its object
was mainly strategic, it aimed at the concentra-
tion of Turkish military resources on the Persian
Gulf. Turkey was being used by Germany
to assault the communications of the British
Empire in highly vulnerable places. In the
principles of German strategy on the Bagh-
dad Railway Dr. Rohrbach said the line was to
be the trump card in the hands of Germany in
a possible conflict with the British Empire.
England, he said, could be mortally wounded by
land from Europe only in one place, Egypt, and
the loss of that country would mean the end of
her dominion over the Suez Canal and of her
connections with India and the Far East, and
would probably entail the loss of her Central
and East African possessions. The stronger
Turkey grew the more dangerous she became for
England. "The policy of protecting Turkey
which is now pursued by Germany," said Dr.
Rohrbach, "has no other object but the desire
to effect an assurance against the danger of
war with England." The railway, con-
tinued Mr. Lynch, was destined to control all
the country lying between the Mediterranean
and the Persian Gulf. If Turkey maintained
her neutrality and refused to become a pawn on
the chess-board of high politics, we had nothing
to fear. But if the regions affected were to be
crossed by "Mandarin" railways controlled
by a great European Power the British Empire
would have to look for storms. The proposal
that the British Government should concen-
trate on the section of the line between Bagh-
dad and the Persian Gulf failed to meet the situ-
ation. What commerce demanded was concen-
tration on the branch of the line from Sadijah
above Bagh dad to Kharikan on the Persian
frontier. This trade route had been developed
by Englishmen, and our trade over it was more
than a million per year, against £100,000
contributed by all other European countries.
Great Britain sent Manchester goods into this
region, and India sent coffee, indigo, tea, and
spices. The natural communications of Mesopota-
mia were the Euphrates and Tigris, the latter
being already as far as Bagh dad, and so long as
we could effectively secure equal treatment for
British goods on any railway between Bagh dad
and the Persian centres we need not fear the
competition of a railway between Bagh dad and
the Gulf, providing it was not subsidised. He
was alarmed at the impenetrable secrecy with
which our own Government surrounded their
negotiations with Germany and Turkey. In a
question of such magnitude as the Bagh dad
Railway the best military brains of the Empire
should be called into consultation and also re-
presentatives of our commerce. It ought not to
be impossible by a well-directed foreign policy
to secure a settlement compatible alike with
our own interests and those of France and
with the legitimate requirements of the Ottoman
Empire and of German commerce with Turkey.

OVER SECURITY IN EGYPT.
In opening the discussion the Earl of Ronaldshay
said that it seemed that Mr. Lynch had
attached undue weight to the danger, from the
military point of view, of the construction of
railways in Asia Minor by Germany.
Would Germany transport any corps across
Europe to Constantinople and then to the head
of the Persian Gulf? Mr. Lynch inquired
to say that the aim of Germany was to increase
the military resources of Turkey and to use the
Turkish Army as an instrument against the
British Empire. Lord Ronaldshay, resuming,
said that a railway which would bring a Turkish
army corps to the Egyptian frontier would be a
monocle of which we must beware, but the
danger did not rest with him. When the Sultan
originated the Bagh dad Railway there was more
policy than plot in his mind, but it was
improbable, in the present state of Turkish
finance, that Turkey would embark on a rail-
way parallel to the Bagh dad line. In regard to the
Bagh dad Railway, he thought Great Britain
must concentrate her energies to secure con-
trol of the southern section from Bagh dad to
the Gulf.

Lord Amington said the section of line we
wanted to control was from Bagh dad to the
Persian Gulf, or, better still, from Khosk to
the Gulf. Mr. George Lloyd, M.P., urged
that British goods should have the same right
of entry as German goods into the Central
Persian market.
Sir Thomas Barclay said that, however the
dreaded influence might be counteracted down

to Baghdad, they would not get rid of the
economic aspect by obtaining control of the
line from Bagh dad to the Gulf. If the greater
part of the railway were in German hands it
would be used to obtain a trade advantage,
and we should take such steps as we could to
obtain a compromise, which would be for the
benefit of British trade. The passing of German
troops across Asia to India was not a danger
could seriously apprehend, the danger was trade
and not a possible alliance between Ger-
many and Turkey to vindicate Turkish rights
in Egypt. Just as the Danube was an interna-
tional river, to a certain extent we might say
that railways in certain conditions should be
placed on a similar footing, and the interna-
tionalisation of the railway that was projected
might meet the difficulty or be the basis of
negotiations. Germany was only thinking of
the advantage which German industry could
derive by being placed outside the necessity of
passing through the Suez Canal and being
exposed to the vicissitudes of a possible war.
The possibility of coming to terms was not ex-
cluded.

Colonel C. E. Yate, M.P., urged that we
should mark our interests without loss of
time. Captain Macaulay said the proper
answer to these railways was to create and
maintain such sea-power in the Indian Ocean
that we were absolutely unchallengeable. India
should co-operate in the naval defence of the
Empire.

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA

AMERICAN HUMOURIST'S NOVEL VIEWS ON
ENGLAND.

"Hands across the sea," like the song about
every little movement, which is now the rage in
New York, has a meaning of its own. It is to
believe Mr. Nathaniel M. Wiley, Mr. Wiley—
otherwise known as Nat, the Merry Tramp—has
discovered the new meaning. He has just re-
turned from London with the weight of his dis-
covery on him.

INDEED, YES.

"You know, I've just got back from London.
Yes, it's a great town. Indeed, yes.
It is a great country. Great. Hands across
the sea, you know. I want to think that meant
the deck hands on the Atlantic liner. But, no.
Not at all. It means the beautiful holding hands
they have over there calling tipping. That's
what this hands-across-the-sea business is. It
begins when you step aboard the liner, and as
soon as you land the hands across the sea stretch
at you from all directions.

Porters, policemen, railway guards, assistant
waiters, waiters, head waiter, hotel proprietors,
every hand knows the sea flutters before you as
soon as they find you are an American. And
they keep it fluttering until you make the tip
signal. Indeed, yes.

ITCHING PALM ROOM.

"Every hotel in London has its itching palm
room. That's the place where the waiters gather
and plan to do you. They begin to thank you
as soon as you enter a place. When you step
inside you hear a low chorus, humming—
"Thank you, sir. Thank you, sir. Thank
you, sir. Thank you, sir. Thank you, sir."
Then, when you are leaving the restaurant,
the waiter comes up and says:
"Don't forget me, sir."
"The head waiter approaches and whispers:
"Don't forget me, sir."
"And the proprietor stops you and
murmurs:
"Don't forget me, sir."

"I went downstairs to the washroom of a
restaurant, and would you believe me when I
tell you that there was a big sign in the place,
reading:
"Please tip the basin."
"Yes, sir. Can you beat it? Everywhere
it's the same. Once I had tipped everybody
from the proprietor to the engineer in the
basement, and then got into a taxi-cab. I
thought I was safe, but a young ragamuffin
stuck his hand through the open window, and
his hand across the seaward out to me. I asked
him how he got into the game, and he said:
"I saw you get in, sir."

"Oh, the system is wonderful. When you
pay your bill if there is any little change left
that the waiter doesn't want, he gives it back
to you. Otherwise, you get nothing.
"And the police. Ah! the police are mar-
vellous. Two Anarchists over there can hold
up the entire department, with a lot of soldiers
thrown in, for a whole day. The only police
worth while are right here in New York (loud
applause.) Indeed yes. The New York police
are the boys. I was riding in a tramcar com-
ing to the theatre to-night, and in the car
were seven policemen and a blind man. And
somebody—somebody got my watch. An American
paper.

PROPOSED SHORT TIME IN THE
COTTON TRADE.BALLOT OF THE AMERICAN SPINNING
SECTION.

At a largely-attended meeting in Manchester
of the section of the Federation of Master
Cotton Spinners' Associations who spin Ameri-
can cotton Sir Charles Macara, who presided,
proposed:-

"That this meeting endorse the recommen-
dations of the General Committee, and is of
opinion that short time working in the
American spinning section should be com-
menced by stopping the mills on Saturday
from Saturday, April 1, to Saturday, June
24, both dates inclusive, or an equivalent
stoppage (exclusive of holiday) of 77½ hours;
and that the secretary be instructed to issue
a circular in order to ascertain if firms ac-
knowledging 90 per cent. of the spindles in the
American section of the Federation are will-
ing to curtail production in accordance with
this resolution."

Sir Charles said it was obvious to every
one connected with the cotton industry that
spindles at present were producing more yarn
than they could dispose of, with the result that
stocks at mills were increasing, and there was a
loss of margin. The excessive price of Ameri-
can cotton resulted from the expectation of a
small crop had prevented the markets from fill-
ing up, and at present prices the trade could
only look forward to a hand-to-mouth business.
Mr. J. B. Tatnall, seconded, and the motion
was carried, only one hand being held up in op-
position. The ballot papers were returnable
not later than Friday, March 24.

PRINTING

Nothing creates such a good impression in
business as the use of First Class Printing.
The difference in cost between good and bad
printing and material is generally all in
"THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
PRINTING WORKS
turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Price

CAN YOU FIND A BETTER OFFER THAN THIS?

1. Government and Municipal Guarantee for the ultimate repayment of principal, at least at par.
2. Possibility of Premiums, the smallest affording ample interest on your outlay, the largest constituting a Fortune.
3. Payment of the sum you wish to invest by easy instalments.

PREMIUM BONDS

give you these opportunities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from £1 to £20.

We are the largest Dealers in the world. Write for Handbook, sent post free.
MELVILLE, GLYN & Co., Bankers,
3, Rue de la Bourse, Paris (France).

245]

STRIKING EXPERIMENTS
AT THE REQUEST OF THE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

The remarkable feeding experiments conducted
in the School of Physiology, Trinity College,
Dublin, at the request of the Local Government
Board for Ireland, prove that

BOVRIL

when added to a fixed diet, has a body-building
effect equal to from 10 to 20 times the weight
of the Bovril taken.

DETAILS OF THESE EXPERIMENTS CAN BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

98-1

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

ANHUI, British str., 1,350, J. B. Harris, 10th
April—Shanghai 5th April, General—
Butterfield & Swire.
ASIA, British str., 2,936, H. Gaukroger, 11th
April—San Francisco 15th March, General—
P. M. S. S. Co.
BANRI MARU, Japanese str., 2,369, Y. Mase,
8th April—Kobe 2nd April, Coal—
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
BUNDAL MARU, Japanese str., 2,000, T. Miya-
saki, 6th April—Mitsui 1st April, Coal—
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
BURY MARU, Japanese str., 3,232, K. Hashimo-
to, 4th April—Colonel, Coal and Mitsui—
Toyo Kaisha Kaisha.
CARL DIETRICHSEN, German str., 774, Chr.
Jurgensen, 8th April—Hoholm 7th April,
General—Jensen & Co.
CATHAY, Danish str., 2,649, H. Kruse, 21st
March—Port Said 15th Feb., General—
Melchers & Co.
CHONGSHING, British str., 1,220, V. McEldell,
10th April—Tientsin 3rd April, General—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHICAGO MARU, Japanese str., 3,333, I. Goto,
11th April—Yokohama and ports 4th March,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
CHITO MARU, Japanese str., 7,250, Wm.
Woodward, 4th April—San Francisco
8th March, Mitsui, General and Merchandise
—Toyo Kaisha Kaisha.
CROISING, German str., 1,021, J. Bruhn, 7th
April—Bangkok 31st March, Rice—But-
terfield & Swire.
FOOKANG, British str., 1,987, T. A. Mitchell,
11th April—Mojib 6th April, General—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FUKURA MARU, Japanese str., 1,946, S. Kuma-
waki, 6th April—Mojib 31st March, Coal—
Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha.
HANYANG, British str., 1,270, G. I. Spink, 28th
March—Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei
23rd Mar., Salt, etc.—Butterfield & Swire.
HERO MARU, Japanese str., 240, Summers,
5th April—Bussan Kaisha.
HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Cornelissen,
10th April—Hainan 1st April, General—
A. R. Marty.
ISCHIA, Italian str., 4,050, Belsito, 6th April—
Bombay 16th March, General—Carlsonitz
& Co.
KEONGWAI, German str., 1,115, J. Kuhler, 8th
April—Bangkok 30th March, Rice—But-
terfield & Swire.
KOWLOON, German str., 1,459, M. Vesper, 2nd
April—Chinkiang 27th March, General—
Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
KUKICHOW, British str., 1,205, Forsyth, 8th
April—Hoholm 2nd April, General—But-
terfield & Swire.
KWANGLER, Chinese str., 1,468, Lincoln, 6th
April—Shanghai 4th April, General—
C. M. S. N. Co.
KWANGSHI, British str., 1,228, S. Cole, 11th
April—Chefoo 5th April, General—But-
terfield & Swire.
LABRETS, British str., 1,340, Frampton, 3rd
April—Saigon 29th March, General and
Rice—W. Fat Sing.
LOONGMOON, German str., 1,971, W. Viesel,
3rd April—Saigon 30th March, Rice—
Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
LYTERMOON, German str., 2,000, v. Pilgrim,
10th April—Saigon 7th April, General—
Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
MACAO, German str., 1,234, W. Fat Sing,
29th March—Bassorah 19th March, Rice and
Meal—Butterfield & Swire.
MANDAN MARU, Japanese str., 3,245, T.
Ota, 29th March—Mitsui 22nd March, Coal
—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
MATHILDE, German str., 831, Chr. Ulderm,
11th April—Hainan and Hoholm 10th
April, Rice and General—Jensen & Co.
MAUWANG, British str., 1,644, G. S. Waigal,
7th April—Saigon 1st April, Timber
and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MONTAGUE, British str., 612, W. Davison,
2nd April—Vancouver 6th March, Lumber
and Salt Fish—Canadian Pacific Railway
Co.
NIKKO MARU, Japanese str., 3,439, M. Yosi,
11th April—Yokohama and Nagasaki 7th
April, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
OANPA, British str., 5,810, W. Cope, Lyett,
24th March—Victoria via Japan 22nd Feb.,
General—Butterfield & Swire.
PAKAT, German str., 1,012, T. Wenzel, 7th
April—Bangkok 30th March, Rice—
Butterfield & Swire.
PONGTONG, German str., 998, Botschur, 8th
April—Saigon 4th April, Rice—Orler.
PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,025, W.
Jensen, 7th April—Hainan 5th April,
Coal—Asgaard, Thoresen & Co.
RAJAH, German str., 1,275, H. C. Reher, 5th
April—Bangkok 24th March, Rice and
Teakwood—Butterfield & Swire.
SARAYAO, British str., 1,235, F. W. Gray, 5th
April—Fulo Samban 29th March, Korosene
—Standard Oil Co.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "DACRE CASTLE."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject
to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the
7th prox., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, clamped, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 12th inst., at 3 p.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911.

[580]

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of TAKASIMA
OCHI, MUTABE, HOJO, KANADA,
NAMAZU, SAKO, SHINNEW
and KAMITAMADA
Collieries.
SOLE AGENTS for
KISHIDA & Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI,
TOKYO.BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KATATSU, WAKAMATSU,
KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, HANKOW.Cable addresses for above: "IWASAKI"
Codes, AI, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union

AGENTS—

YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.
CHINKIANG: Messrs. GAIRING & Co.
MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.
SINGAPORE: Messrs. BOREN & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

H. OISHI,

Manager,

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1911.

[574]

SIGNAL, German str., 907, J. Loersen, 9th

April—Saigon and Hoholm 8th April,

Jensen & Co.

STANDARD, Norwegian str., 894, A. B. Bull,

3rd March—Saigon 25th March, Rice and

Faidy—Orler.

STRAETHON, British str., 2,846, J. R. Shaw,

11th April—Portland via Japan ports 6th

March, Flour and Timber—P. & A. S. S.

Co.

TATYAN, British str., 1,459, L. Dawson, 10th

April—Saigon 17th March, Frozen and

General—Butterfield & Swire.

TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 2,253, Y. Fujita,

1st April—Mitsui 27th March, Coal—Mitsui

Bussan Kaisha.

TENZANMARU, British str., 1,340, Fraser, 8th

April—Saigon 4th April, General—W. Fat

Sing.

THORIS, Norwegian str., 1,091, J. Jurgensen,

7th April—Bangkok via Swatow 28th

March, Rice—Asgaard, Thoresen & Co.

TJIKINI, Dutch str., 2,888, H. Kops, 14th

March—Macassar and Billiton 5th March,

Sugar and General—Java-China-Japan

Line.

TUNGSHING, British str., 1,045, P. W. Ritchie,

6th April—Shanghai 2nd and Swatow 5th

April, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YAWATA MARU, Japanese str., 1,234, Sakuma,

5th April—Mitsui 30th Mar., Coal—Mitsui

Bussan Kaisha.

YUENANG, British str., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe,

11th April—Manila 8th April, General—

Jardine, Matheson & Co.



BEWARE OF IMPURE WATER

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE	5 P.M., 13th April	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R.	April	
LONDON, via Usual Ports	DELHI	Noon, 15th April	See Special of Call.
	Capt. H. S. Bradshaw	April	Advertisements.
LONDON and ANTWERP	BORNEO	About 19th April	Freight and Passage.
SINGAPORE, PE. NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. W. H. S. Hall	April	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SUMATRA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. W. R. Le Mare	About 20th April	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PESHAWUR and YOKOHAMA	Capt. E. W. Bruce	About 30th April	Freight only.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 13th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	"ANHUI"	On 13th April, 4 P.M.
TSINGTAO and TIENTSIN	"KUICHOW"	On 14th April, D'light
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 15th April, M'night
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHIFONG"	On 18th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 20th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 22nd April, M'night
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 25th April, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation, with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING," Saloon accommodation Amiships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIFONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

NB—Passengers must embark before mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Wusung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. [10]

Hongkong, 13th April, 1911.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN, SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"MAUSANG"	Thursday, 13th April, 3 P.M.
FOOKSANG	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 15th April, Noon
MANILA	"CHEONGSHING"	Sunday, 16th April, 2 P.M.
TSINGTAO	"WOSANG"	Monday, 17th April, Noon

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(Occupying 24 Days).

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo or Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Data, Simporna, Tawau, Uluken, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4. For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., GENERAL MANAGER. [15]

Hongkong, 13th April, 1911.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST CLASS, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Roach	FRIDAY, 14th April, at 11 A.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	WED'DAY, 19th April, at D'light.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 21st April, at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	SUNDAY, 16th April, at 10 A.M.
		WED'DAY, 19th April, at 11 A.M.

* The s.s. "Haiching" will not call at Swatow. Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS. [9]

Hongkong, 13th April, 1911.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRIS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South America's Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SINGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
S.S. BAYERN	20th April	
S.S. FREINFELS	6th May	
S.S. SCANDIA	18th May	
S.S. SLAVONIA	4th June	
S.S. SEGOVIA	15th June	
S.S. SPEZIA	1st July	
S.S. SILESIA	12th July	
S.S. C. FELD LAISZ	28th July	

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office. [12]

Hongkong, 11th April, 1911.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS:	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer	9,000	WED'DAY, 26th April, at Daylight
	AKI MARU Capt. K. Homma	7,000	WED'DAY, 10th May, at Daylight
	MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Moses	9,000	WED'DAY, 24th May, at Daylight
	SADO MARU Capt. J. Richards	7,000	SATURDAY, 25th April, from Kobe
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Noda	7,000	TUESDAY, 25th April, at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	SAWA MARU Capt. Iizawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 25th April, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	FRIDAY, 14th April, at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	6,000	FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon
	MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Moses	9,000	THURSDAY, 13th April, at 10 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU Capt. J. Toranaka	5,000	TUESDAY, 18th April, at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	5,000	WED'DAY, 10th May, at Noon

* Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. * Carrier Deck Passengers. † Cargo only. ‡ Calling at Keelung and Shimonu.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	To London, per New Steamer
KAMO MARU	9000	26th April	1st Class S Y. 550.00
AKI	7000	10th May	" " 2nd Class R 325.00
MISHIMA	9000	24th "	" " old str. 1st Class S 500.00
KAGA	7000	7th June	" " 2nd Class R 330.00
			R 495.00
Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	To Pacific Coast Common Points
TAMBA MARU	7000	25th April	1st Class S £30
AWA	7000	23rd May	" 2nd Class S £21
INABA	7000	20th June	To London via New York 1st Class S £60
			via St. Lawrence: 1st Class S £59

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply to
T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.
14-40]

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 29th April, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.

* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "MONGOLIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 29th April, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.

To European Ports: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan. To United States Ports: Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls. Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

ASIA.....	9,500 Tons	FRIDAY, 21st April, at 1 P.M.
PERSIA.....	9,000 Tons	FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.
CHINA.....	10,200 Tons	FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "ASIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 21st April, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, ASIA, CHINA and PERSIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON: via Canadian Atlantic Ports, £43.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO: via New York, £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT. [48]

THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:— 15, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONEY exchanged.

CHINA OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON, E.C.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES FOR EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Groene	FRIDAY, April 14th, 1 P.M.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, May 5th, 1 P.M.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, May 12th, 1 P.M.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, June 2nd, 1 P.M.

* Triple Screws, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

THE Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 14th April, at 1 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO.) Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	WED'DAY, April 19th, 1 P.M.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.

THE Steamer "BUYO MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at 1 P.M.

FARES FROM HONGKONG.

TO SAN FRANCISCO	2	45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK	2	60-0-0, "
" LONDON	2	71-10-0, "
"	2	120-0-0, Return 6 Months
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen.	420-0-0, Single
" VALPARAISO	Yen.	570-0-0, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN PORTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES PORTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy and U.S.A. Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL PORTS:—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.)

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21½ knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier). [39]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY—

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA B.C. & TACOMA	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WED'DAY, 19th April, at Daylight
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA			
VICTORIA B.C. & TACOMA	"CANADA MARU"		TUESDAY, 2nd May, at Daylight
VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA			

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Trussure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSAI VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 16th April, at 10 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROI, MANAGER. [703]



18 CARAT GENUINE ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERIES

MESSRS. RODI & WIENENBERGER A.G. PFORZHEIM (GERMANY).

Kept in Stock by the Undersigned.

THE GOODS ARE WARRANTED TO KEEP FOR 10 YEARS.
Sole Representative for China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

TELEPHONE 960. 1, QUEEN'S BUILDING, TOP FLOOR.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Good Friday, the 14th, and Monday, the 17th instant, being Public Holidays, and Saturday, the 15th instant, being a Government Holiday, the Post Office will be open as follows:—
On Good Friday, from 8 a.m. till Noon.
On Saturday, the 15th inst., from 8 a.m. till Noon, and from 3 to 6 p.m.
On Easter Monday, from 8 till 9 a.m. only.
There will be one delivery and a collection of letters on each day. A special collection will be made for the outgoing English Mail on Saturday.
The Money Order office will be entirely closed during the holidays.
In the event of the Canadian Mail arriving on Good Friday, the office will be open one hour for the delivery thereof.

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIA; Route to EUROPE.

The *Assaye*, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 3.07 p.m. and may be expected here to-day. This packet brings Parcel Mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 8th March, and for despatch overland on the 14th March.

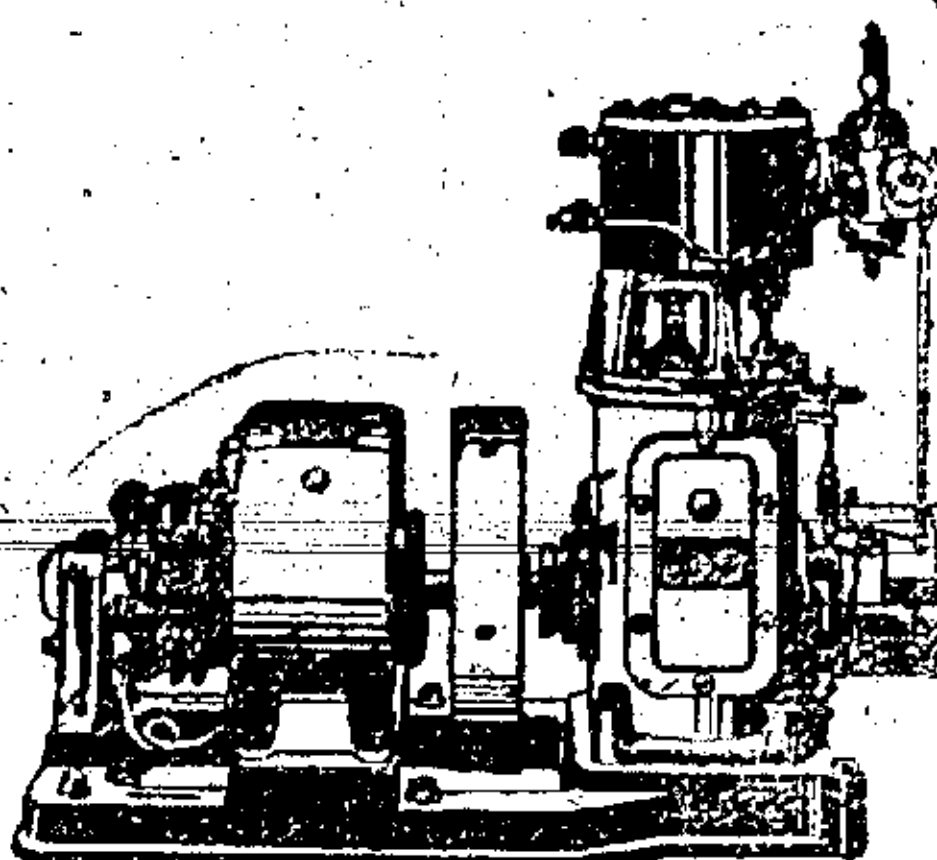
The *Empress of India*, with the Canadian Mail, left Shanghai on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 9.30 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, at about 10 a.m.

The *Delhi*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here on Friday, the 14th inst.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hohow and Haiphong	Carl Diederichsen	Thursday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Pahlo and Haiphong	Hongkong	Thursday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Ishtar	Thursday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima Maru	Thursday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Thursday, 13th, 1.15 P.M.
Sandakan	Maueang	Thursday, 13th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Anhui	Thursday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, New South Wales, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle	Taiyuan	Thursday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Newchwang	Kwangse	Thursday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Assaye	Thursday, 13th, 4.00 P.M.
Saigon	Loongmoon	Thursday, 13th, 4.00 P.M.
Tientsin and Tientsin	Kueichow	Thursday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Siglat	Thursday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Hohow, Singapore and Bangkok	Paklat	Thursday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok	Keongwai	Thursday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haften	Friday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, New South Wales, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle	Nikko Maru	Friday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore and Bombay	Dufferin	Friday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO	Chigo Maru	Friday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Rajah	Friday, 14th, 1.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Fookseang	Saturday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarung and Soerabaya	Tjikang	Saturday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Yensang	Saturday, 15th, NOON
Saigon	Inverness	Saturday, 15th, NOON
Tientsin and Tientsin	Cheongshing	Saturday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.

W. H. ALLEN, SON & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S ENGINEERING WORKS, BEDFORD, ENGLAND.

- MANUFACTURERS OF—
- Centrifugal Pumps (including Turbine Pumps) driven by Steam-Engines, Electric Motors or by Belt.
 - Condensing Plants of the Surface and Jet Character Driven by Steam-Engines, Electric Motors or in any other manner.
 - Steam-Engines of the Open and Enclosed Type for Electric Lighting, Transmission of Power or for Driving by Belt.
 - Continuous Current Dynamos and Motors.
 - Centrifugal Fans for Forced or Induced Draft Driven by Steam-Engines, Electric Motors or by Belt.
 - Allen Vertical Enclosed Air Compressors.
 - Vertical Oil Engines.
 - Allen-Picard, Pictet "Water Turbines."



Full Details and Particulars of any of the above-mentioned Machinery.

Apply to:

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

AGENTS.

14, DES VREUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



A VERY MELLOW AND WHOLESOME

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 12th.	
ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	227 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	231 1/2
ON GERMANY—	
On demand	184
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	44 1/2
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134
Bank, on demand	134 1/2
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134
Bank, on demand	134 1/2
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand	68 1/2
ON MANILA—	
On demand—Pesos	88 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	76 1/2
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand	108
ON HAIPHONG—	
On demand	11 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON—	
On demand	85 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.05
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$37.50
BAR SILVER, per oz.	\$24 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent
Chinese	20 cents pieces, \$6.70 discount.
Chinese	10 " \$6.85
Hongkong	20 " \$6.65
Hongkong	10 " \$6.42

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, APRIL 12TH, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$895.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	26	\$80, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$9, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1.
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$7 1/2.
COTTON MILLS.				
Dye Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 85.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$6, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 48.
Loan-Kung-Mow C. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 59.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 22 1/2.
DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$19, buyers
DOCK AND WHARVES.				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$52, sales
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$55.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6 1/2	all	\$9 1/2.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 65, sellers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 95, sellers
FERRO-CEMENT CO., LIMITED	400,000	\$10	all	\$5.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$31, buyers
Hongkong and China C. Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$200.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$23, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	all	\$108, buyers
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	15,000	P. 10	all	\$11, buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$175, sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$17 1/2, sellers
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$7, buyers
INSURANCE.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	\$180, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$123 1/2, sellers
China Trade Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$33 1/2	all	\$120.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	all	\$330, buyers
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	all	Tls. 16 1/2.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	all	\$84 1/2, buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	all	\$205.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$94.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$6 1/2, sales
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$3 1/2, sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 99.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$47, buyers
MINE.				
Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	P. 250	all	\$700.
Kaoh Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$23, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$13.
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$1, buyers
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$107, sellers
Lezon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$20.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manilla Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$93, sales
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$19.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$15	all	\$294.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	\$65. (L'don
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$65. \$6.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	91 1/3 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$126.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$16.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$6 1/2, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$10.
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$3, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	all	\$10, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fiders	\$10	all	\$300.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$63.

Daily Wire				
Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.
VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.				

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
Friday, 14th April—Bank Holidays.
Saturday, 15th April—First Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley, 3.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 18th April—Auction of Crown Land at Bonham Rd., by Public Works Dept. 3 p.m.
Wednesday, 19th April—Extraordinary General Meeting of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., at the Town Hall 7.30 p.m.

ON SALE.
A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE
AT HONGKONG
FOR

OPIUM.

April 11th.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,
and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPORTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete Record.

THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION Bouton Rouge and Felucca



A LUXURY TO
THE MAN
OF TASTE

IN 50's & 100's

HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES

AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80

PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



THE NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO. CHAM (SWITZERLAND) AND LONDON.



Another Famous Product of the above
Company is its
**STERILIZED
NATURAL MILK.**
A trial of which will satisfy you of its
EXCELLENCE

LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.

As a guarantee
of Quality,
see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

PRICE:
20 Cents Per Tin.
\$2.50.....Per Doz. Tins.
\$9.00.....Per Case of 4 Doz. Tins.
ON SALE AT—
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
KWAN TEE, Queen's Road Central.
CHEONG TEE, Queen's Road Central.
MAN YUEN, Queen's Road Central.
NAM HING LOONG, Queen's Road Central.
MUTUAL STORES, Queen's Road Central.
HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY,
11, China Road.



JOHNNIE WALKER'S WHISKY.

WHITE LABEL (Old Highland).

\$19.50 - - PER CASE OF 12 BOTTLES.

RED LABEL (Special).

\$25.75 - - PER CASE OF 12 BOTTLES.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG AGENTS.